

## The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906.

### Reorganizing the Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have "made good" with about everybody except the President. It was supposed to have established itself in his confidence, but of late report has been increasingly persistent and circumstantial that it is to be made over just as soon as possible.

That the railroads don't like the present commission is unquestionable, but the country at large has confidence in it and will not be pleased to see it reorganized.

Several years ago the commission began writing into its reports the remarkable demand that it be either abolished or else given powers enough to make it worth continuing. It pointed out great and growing transportation evils utterly beyond reach of existing law. Its members wrote articles for magazines and reviews. They made public addresses whenever and wherever opportunity presented. The commission was notoriously turned into the headquarters of a propaganda for more power. It was bitterly assailed for fighting to aggrandize itself. The railroads denounced its members as small and prejudiced men, in whom it would be calamity to repose the powers they were demanding. About a year ago there was a perfect crusade of assault against the commission. The lately established "literary bureaus," of savory memory, busied themselves attacking and belittling the commission. "Anarchists" was about the most complimentary epithet applied.

How has it ended? Congress passed the law drafted by this same commission of "incompetents" and "anarchists." It went much farther, for it passed a far more drastic act than this "radical" commission dared ask. The commission was vindicated at every point. Nobody ever questioned its honesty and sincerity, and the best evidence of its abilities is the acceptance by President and Congress of its draft as basis of the new law.

Here is a commission of experienced men in whom the country has confidence. They know the old law, and had more to do with making the new law than anybody else. Why should they be turned out as fast as their terms expire, to make place for men of no experience and untried capacity? It will be the first substantial victory for the railroads. It will delay indefinitely the effective execution of the new law.

Why should James S. Harlan, utterly without qualifying experience, be made chairman of a commission numbering Charles A. Prouty and Martin A. Knapp and Judson C. Clements in its membership? Indorsement of such a change will come from just one source—the enemies of the new law, who wish it to be as weakly effective as possible. There were reports a year ago that the railroads were willing to have a mild law passed, if they could but have a new commission more to their liking. The haste with which the President sets about reorganizing the commission suggests there may have been some such understanding. The old commission has done more than any other influence, save only the President, to secure a great victory. It should be rewarded, rather than sacrificed. The people love it for the enemies it has made.

### Mr. Bryan's Statement.

Mr. Bryan's formal statement in London, for publication in this country, is that of a man who has grown, whose sense of humor is positively and healthily developed, and whose head is not unduly large. He makes it plain that he will not be placed in a corner by unwise friends or astute enemies, and it ought to be fairly clear to all that he will continue to be his own campaign manager up to the time when it shall become necessary for a formal transfer of that duty. He leaves the way open for retirement, if he sees fit, and he does so in a manner that should give no offense to Mr. Hearst or others who may be adjusting their lightning rods.

Mr. Bryan's position at the present time will hardly be criticised by any who believe in him and his candidity, and it cannot be fairly

challenged by those who insist that his election to the Presidency would be a menace to the country. He is "unwilling to sit on a stool and look pretty for two years," and he is not afraid to say so in plain and colloquial language. He prefers to be "in a position to say what I think ought to be said, write what I think ought to be written, and do what I think ought to be done."

It may be that such a declaration will not suit everybody, but it will suit those who elect Presidents. Mr. Bryan serves formal notice on friends and foes that for two years he will be his own boss. Meanwhile, under such conditions, the people will have a chance to decide for themselves concerning his merits and his development. What Belmont thinks, on the one hand, or what "Gumshoe Bill" Stone thinks, on the other, will make little difference to the average citizen. He is doing his own thinking nowadays to a larger extent than ever before.

### Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle-Dee.

In view of the announced intention of President Roosevelt to pay a visit to the Panama strip before long, the customary hands are lifted in the customary horror. Such a violation of precedent is declared to be dangerous and revolutionary, and it is solemnly suggested in some quarters that Congress should forbid the contemplated trip. A New York contemporary thus orates on the subject:

There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent President Roosevelt from making a trip to the isthmus of Panama. So far as that document is concerned, there is nothing to prevent him from making a tour to Europe or around the world if he chooses to do so. But there is a written law which is almost as binding as that of the Constitution itself, and the unwritten law of the land that the President should never leave the territory of the country. No President has ever violated that law. No President has even stepped over the boundary line which separates the United States from Canada, although the telegraph and cable to return at a moment's notice. At Panama what work awaits him which is of such importance as to call for a complete reversal of this unwritten law?

As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt and a number of other Presidents have violated the sacred "unwritten law" with no special compunction. They have violated it every time they have been on steamships or sailing vessels further than three miles from the shore line. Mr. Roosevelt was outside the limits of the United States for a couple of days or so when he came up from Louisiana by water last year. But it was then held by many authorities that the deck of a United States warship was United States territory, so that no breaking with tradition had taken place.

If that assumption be correct, President Roosevelt need not leave his country at any time, for he can disembark upon the Panama strip, which is, of course, a part of the United States. But even should he be deemed to have quitted this land, we do not believe there is any very valid reason why he should not do so.

All the candidates in the Iowa contest except Governor Cummins have agreed to arbitrate. Puzzle: Tell who has the delegates.

## INSPECTOR CONVERTED STARTS BRIBE SCANDAL

Conscience Stricken He Returns \$45 to County Commissioners Given Him for Swearing Falsely.

TOLEDO, July 6.—Because Will Tobasco, an Oregon township farmer, "got religion," a big bribery scandal may result. The county commissioners have received a letter containing a check for \$45 and a confession that it was bribe money. Tobasco went on to say that a few years ago, he was a road inspector and that a certain well-known contractor handed him that money to say that a specified road was constructed according to specifications, when it had not been so constructed. He got religion and felt like a thief, so he confessed. The name of the contractor is withheld, pending action by the prosecutor.

## AMERICAN RED ARRESTED; FEAR FOR KAISER'S LIFE

BERLIN, July 6.—An anarchist named Rosenberg, who is believed to have come here in connection with a plot against Kaiser Wilhelm, was arrested upon his arrival from America.

### HER INGRATITUDE.

She sketched and painted, up and down the river.  
I rowed the boat  
Where willow dip, and deepening shadows quiver.  
And lilies float  
Cliff, cottage, sail, and bridge, and sea sands yellow.  
Her studies were—  
And, O, I thought myself a lucky fellow.  
Adrift—with her:  
Long hours, with oars at rest, I sat and waited;  
—She painted on,  
With now and then a smile-absorbed, glazed,  
—Till, daylight gone,  
She'd raised her eyes reluctantly, and murmured:  
—"Oh, must we go?"  
And I—'I'd only plant my feet the firmer, and start to row.  
Last night we met. Of art, she prattled sweetly  
In way of summer work, accomplished neatly.  
—She praises won;  
But, when I shyly dared my part to mention  
As carman true,  
She smiled, and said with inattention—  
—"O, was it you?"  
—Madeline Rejzka, in Smart Set.

## GOSSIP OF SOCIETY

### WASHINGTON COLONY

### NOT AT JAMESTOWN

### THEY WILL JOIN THEIR SON AT COUNTRY HOME NEAR CHICAGO.

Out-of-Town Rush for Summer Homes Is Still On.

### ORCHARD-HORNE NUPTIALS

Mackay-Smith-Marlatt Wedding a Social Event of Unusual Interest in Circles Here.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Needham have gone to their Newport cottage for the summer. Miss Needham, who is a popular girl in society here, accompanied them.

A large contingent of Washington people have settled at Jamestown, R. I., for the summer, among them being Mrs. C. B. Bailey, who has a cottage on Touro street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward and Miss Woodward, who have permanently opened for the season "Woodward," their cottage on Walcott avenue; Admiral T. O. Selfridge, who has a permanent home there; Mrs. Turpin, who is at the Wainwright cottage; Mrs. Myra L. Davis, who has leased a furnished cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, who have just closed their Massachusetts avenue residence for the season. They have taken the Gilmore cottage, and have their daughter, Mrs. Frailly, with them.

Director of the Mint George E. Roberts has taken his family to Cape May for the summer, and will leave them at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Orchard have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Nellie Russell Orchard, and Lewis Winslow Horne, of Bath, Me. The ceremony will be performed on Tuesday evening, July 17, in the Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

Representative and Mrs. John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, left Washington yesterday for their home in Pittsburgh. They will make only a short stay there and will go then to Chicago for a short visit and thence to California. They will visit their son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Dunn, at San Rafael.

Mrs. Richard Weightman will leave tomorrow for a week-end visit to Mrs. Alexander Magruder at her country home in Maryland, and on Tuesday night will go to Cazenovia, N. Y., for the summer.

The wedding yesterday of Miss Helen Stuart Mackay-Smith and Charles Lester Marlatt, of this city, was an event of particular interest to Washington.

The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus of St. James Church, New York. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and filled by a large contingent of society people from far and near. Miss Mackay-Smith, the bride, wore a gown of pink tulle and carried a large pink bouquet. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Mackay-Smith, the bride's mother, and Mrs. Charles Kaufman, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New York.

Some of the guests at the wedding were Bishop and Mrs. Doane, of Albany; President and Mrs. Eliot, of Cambridge; Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. William Scheffelin, and Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New York.

Clarence Moore has joined the members of his family at Prides Crossing, and will remain with them for the rest of the summer.

Miss Katherine Reed has gone over to New York preparatory to going to Canada for the summer.

Representative and Mrs. Robert R. Hitt have leased the Kinney villa in Ocean Road, Narragansett Pier, for the summer.

Mrs. H. Reizenstein is in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Heilbrun.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sigmund, formerly of Norfolk, Va., have come to Washington to reside permanently, and for the time being are at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Charles Kaufman, of Eighteenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lesser, Miss Roselle Lesser, and Adolph Lesser, of Augusta, Ga., stopped in this city a short while this week while en route to Philadelphia, where they expect to reside permanently.

GETS HUSBAND IN JAIL THEN ELOPES WITH WIFE

ALTOONA, Pa., July 6.—While he was in the Altoona lockup on what appears to have been a trumped-up charge, to get him temporarily out of the way, John Mitchell, a miner, employed at Baker's mine, a small settlement six miles west of here, was robbed of his hoard, consisting of \$200, by his wife, who took her two children and fled, accompanied with a boarder.

Mitchell was arrested several days ago upon information given by Joseph Chicklicka, an Italian, the boarder mentioned. Mitchell was held under \$300 bail, and could not secure a bondsman. When Mitchell appeared for a hearing last night it was proven by witnesses that Chicklicka and Mrs. Mitchell had left the day the woman's husband was arrested and started East, with the intention of departing for Europe.

When Mitchell learned the facts he wept, and Alderman DeBryne promptly discharged him in order that he could begin a search for his family and cash.

### TOO POLITE.

"One can't be too polite."  
"Yes, they can. Even have some one try to hold your overcoat when the lining was ripped in the sleeve?"—  
—Indianapolis Star.

## Trade Proclamation

### To the Washington People:

On the initiative of the secretary of the joint committee for the promotion of Washington's wholesale trade, the following "Trade Proclamation" has been authorized by the chairman, Charles J. Bell, and approved by the committee:

### TRADE PROCLAMATION.

The committee of citizens, constituted of members of the Washington Board of Trade, Bankers' and Business Men's Association, and having in hand an organized movement for the promotion of Washington's commercial interests, think it desirable in every way to take the public in its confidence, and that the fullest information be furnished the public as to the true object and aims of the movement.

Attention was recently directed in the public prints to the fact that Washington, while possessing average railway facilities as a shipping point to Southern and Western territories, and having the advantages of navigable water to the Atlantic seaboard, had only a nominal wholesale business; that, although a city of one-third or a million of inhabitants, it was so distinctly deficient in the matter of representative wholesale houses as to make it a humiliating spectacle among cities of its class; that, although located in a territory normally advanced, prosperous and wealthy, the jobbing trade of its several representative wholesale houses did not exceed the amount often done by cities of from 15,000 to 20,000 population.

There was no accounting for this anomalous condition of things except that Washington and its contiguous territory were being supplied by the drummers from Eastern houses, and that this was being done at the expense of our city's legitimate commercial interests. These are the bare, surface facts, and may be accepted as a justifiable basis for the present organized movement, which seeks for no more than to properly care for our own commercial rights.

### PUBLIC'S FIGHT FOR ITS RIGHTS.

The movement, now auspiciously developing, was started less than one month ago, and from the first the press and the public have manifested the keenest and most substantial interest. It is properly comprehended as the public's fight for its commercial rights, and the interest shown has been a source of real encouragement to the committee. It needs and bespeaks the prompt local commercial interests along lines free from private or public objection. The public is wanted back of the movement, and civic pride should take the initiative in an undertaking with but one aim—the commercial reputation of the Capital of the country.

It will be a part of the comprehensive plan of campaign of this committee to study how other cities gained their prestige as wholesale centers; to collect and collate facts, figures, and arguments, publish literature and maps showing the advantageous location of Washington as a proper and natural distributing point for wholesale merchandise for a large section of the South, to which it stands the accredited gateway.

This long-neglected duty will now be taken up in earnest, and the work given the character of permanency and efficiency. Far-reaching and exhaustive plans, girdling the globe if necessary, will be made to do effective work. Experiments will have to be made to determine approved result-producing methods. This may mean that mistakes will be made, but as a man of princely wealth has said: "He who makes no mistakes seldom makes anything."

Washington's commercial interests must be kept before the public. This will mean that when firms are being organized throughout the mercantile world, the city will be properly and intelligently considered in the light of its advantages and the inducements it has to offer. In a word, to be a commercial center, even under the conservative limitations set by this committee for Washington, we must have legitimate aspirations in that direction. But our inducements and advantages are even greater than our dream of commercial conquest.

### OFFERS UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITIES.

At the present moment no city in the United States offers the opportunity and attractions for a wholesale dry goods, boot and shoe and clothing house that Washington does. The inducement lies in the bald fact that we are minus such institutions. These facts will be promptly and effectively made known in the business world. To take a less broad and comprehensive view of our duty as a community would be to show a lack of public interest and spirit, and it is to this work the committee has set its hand and will devote unsparringly its time and energies.

Washington, a highly important retail city, mentioned as the fifth retail city in the United States, is located practically in the midst of unoccupied territory as respects wholesale business in various lines, such as have been mentioned. The trade of this city, which, as stated, is large, would logically go to wholesale houses located here. The contiguous territory, South and West of us, would likewise be in the trade district of these houses. Eastern houses, in the main, now have this trade, it being divided between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with several other cities as close competitors in the race. It will be said that that settles it. It does until Washington takes the field in real earnest and asserts its rights, which are those of having its own wholesale houses to supply local trade.

The territory we have mentioned, all specious arguments to the contrary, would be the legitimate spoils of leading wholesale houses located at this point, just as assuredly as the several representative wholesale houses located here have established large and growing trade in a number of States South and West. Here is the argument in concrete, the facts being fully verified by local conditions, and we need not be told that the mercantile world will fall to recognize the cogency and validity of this argument. Understanding these facts, a respectful appeal to the centers of commerce in this country and in Europe will not long go unheeded.

### COMPETITION IS CONTROLLING ELEMENT.

It is understood and accepted that competition is the controlling element in commercial transactions, or the basic principle in trade. But let us suppose for a moment that the community of interest principle should assert itself in settling the commercial equation we are considering, and that the retail dry goods merchants of this city should pledge their patronage, as far as they could consistently do so, to a wholesale house that would locate here and undertake to supply the local market as cheaply as Eastern houses are now doing it, how long does any one suppose that Washington would be without that which it justly covets—a thoroughly representative wholesale dry goods house.

If this were successful, how easy it would be to organize other branches of local trade on a similar basis. But Washington's citizens do not propose to go into an unseemly scramble for the purpose of securing whole-sale houses, but rest their hope on the candid conviction that an immense wholesale patronage, along lines indicated, a patronage alike real and potential, waits on houses having the courage to first pre-empt and hold this unoccupied territory. For such houses this is virgin soil.

The committee has in hand, as the initial step in unfolding its plan of work, the effective and thorough organization on a working basis of the local shippers, with a view of shortly being able to present to the commercial world a clean slate as respects our shipping facilities. This has long been a source of perplexity to our local merchants, and it is confidently believed that the proposed shippers' organization will be able to cope effectively with this problem. While the importance of this matter is recognized, it is not our paramount difficulty.

As one of our leading wholesale merchants has observed: "We must look beyond trifling shipping inequalities to find the real cause for our city's not being more thoroughly representative in wholesale business among cities of its class." It will be the business of the committee to determine, under the laws of trade, why the mercantile community has not thought more favorably of Washington's advantages as a distributing center for the Southern States. In prosecuting this work it will employ proper, conservative, but tactful, incisive, and determined methods. Following the lines of least resistance, it will talk wholesale business only, asking no favoring favors of the world of commerce, but look for business where business is to be found and secured on an equitable basis.

The committee is not in the least afraid that its position in this matter is indefensible, and invites a broad-gauge national discussion of the general proposition, whether or not Washington, the Capital of the Nation, is entitled to a better commercial representation among cities of its class.

R. L. FLETCHER, Secretary.

## Popular Marine Band In Classical Selections

Lieutenant Santelmann has arranged an unusually interesting program for the weekly concert of the Marine Band in the White House grounds tomorrow afternoon at 6 o'clock. Three particularly noteworthy music classics are provided in the overture to Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," Liszt's rhapsody No. 2, and scenes from "Gloconda." The entire program is as follows:

March—"Soldatens Jubel".....Von Blom  
Overture—"The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner  
Intermezzo—"Loin du Ball".....Gillet  
Duet for two Violins—"The Nightingale and Blackbird".....King  
Grand Scenes from "La Gloconda".....Ponchielli  
Rhapsody No. 2.....Liszt  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

### THE HOTEL HEREAFTER.

The Devil sat by the open door  
Of everlasting gloom,  
"Don't crowd," said he,  
To the company.  
"There's always plenty of room."  
—William J. Lanning, in the Bohemian.

### IDENTIFIED.

"This," remarked Mr. Softe, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"  
"I think so," said Miss Gaine. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—Cassel's Journal.

## PEEK-A-BOO WAIST

### WAS MAN'S SUNDRESS

### Don't Tickle Ladies' Shoulders With a Straw, It's Unlucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—To introduce a straw through the interstices of a peek-a-boo waist and tickle the shoulder of the owner of the perforated bit of wearing apparel has been decided to be an assault and battery, punishable as other crimes by confinement in jail.

Without specifying whether the straw be of the common barnyard variety or of the kind through which a glass of lemonade might be sipped, Magistrate Kochersperger ruled in the central police court that when it is used to take an unfair advantage of the wearer of a peek-a-boo waist to the end that she believes a mosquito is at work in the region of her neck its holder is guilty of assault and battery, just as much as if he had laid a blackjack on the peek-a-booed lady.

### Eight Witnesses Heard.

It required the testimony of eight witnesses and the husband of the peek-a-boo wearer to convince the magistrate that a straw could be made the medium of such a serious offense against the law of the land. Joseph Bruce, of 4541 North Twentieth street, was the man accused. The lady of the peek-a-boo waist, through which he poked the straw, was Mrs. Mary Linck, of 83 Cherry street. Her husband and the other witnesses testified that while they were on a train Sunday night coming in from West Chester a swarm of mosquitoes made their technical assault on Bruce, who was sitting in the seat directly behind Mr. and Mrs. Linck, his idea, from the fact that the straw was applied to it to one of the perforations in the waist. Mrs. Linck thought it was a mosquito and slapped at it.

### Costly Joke.

Bruce doubled up in silent laughter. When he recovered he winked at other passengers and again inserted the straw through the peek-a-boo affair. Mrs. Linck imagined it to be another mosquito and slapped again. Bruce enjoyed it until his victim's husband, suddenly turning, caught the practical joker, straw in hand. A scene followed.

When the train drew into Broad Street Station Linck had Bruce arrested. After the witnesses had recited the story Magistrate Kochersperger announced that the tickle of the straw through the peek-a-boo constituted technical assault and battery and held Bruce in \$500 bail for trial.

## METCALF ORGANIZES NEW DEPARTMENT

### Creates Naturalization Division in Immigration Bureau—Change of Title.

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor today issued a statement announcing the naturalization act which passed both houses of Congress during the closing hours of the session.

The Secretary says the recent act established a uniform rule of naturalization and also provided for a change of title of the Bureau of Immigration to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Under the act the Secretary has established a division of the bureau called the division of naturalization, and has appointed chief of the division, under Commissioner General Sargent, Richard K. Campbell, of Virginia, who has been a most efficient officer of the Bureau of Immigration for years.

Other appointments in the new division are Jerome C. Shear, heretofore Chinese inspector, and Merton A. Sturges, who has been in charge of the files of the bureau which relate to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. They have been appointed stenographer and typewriter and clerk, respectively. Both are from Michigan.

The new division will have rooms on the eighth floor in the building now occupied by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

## AUTO CRUSHED GIRL; LEFT HER IN STREET

### Chauffeur Afterward Explains by Telephone That He Couldn't Stop on Account of Rain.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Speeding his auto to protect the friends with him from a wetting in a heavy shower, Rex Gordon, a chauffeur, left the woman he had knocked down and possibly fatally injured crushed and helpless in the roadway.

The accident occurred at Warren and Halsey streets, Newark, immediately after the Saengerfest. Miss Emma Trempeff, the victim, was returning from the concert to her home when in crossing the street the machine struck her and hurled her several feet. She was unconscious when picked up and at the City Hospital the surgeons found that her chest had been crushed. Some time later a telephone message was received at police headquarters from a man who said he was the chauffeur of the car. His name was Rex Gordon, of South Orange, and offered as excuse for not stopping the necessity for getting his companions out of the rain.

Great indignation is felt and the police have begun a rigid investigation.

### NICARAGUA IS EASY.

According to Consul Ryder, the President of Nicaragua has just given a remarkable concession for ten years at \$150 (gold) per year. The concessionaire is privileged to have a collector of the custom house at Bluefields harbor, through whose hands all shipments of rubber must pass, and he is allowed to take 10 cents a pound, or about above the government tax of 5 cents a pound.

It is estimated that the annual shipment of rubber from this district is 500,000 pounds, giving the concessionaire a revenue of \$50,000 a year, or \$500,000 for the period of his contract, although it is not to cost him more than \$1,500 for the ten years.